

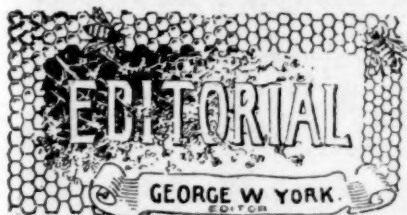
ESTABLISHED IN 1861
THE AMERICAN
OLDEST BEE-PAPER
IN AMERICA

BEE JOURNAL

Weekly, \$1 a Year. { DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY—
—TO BEE-CULTURE. { Sample Copy Free.

VOL. XXXIV. CHICAGO, ILL., SEPT. 6, 1894.

NO. 10.



St. Joseph, Mo., is the place of the convention.

Oct. 10th, 11th and 12th, are the dates of the convention.

The C. B. & Q. (Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) railroad is the *best* line to take to the North American convention which meets at St. Joseph, Mo., on Oct. 10th, 11th and 12th. Don't forget it. It's the "C. B. & Q."—often spoken of as the "Cheapest, Best, and Quickest." More particulars next week.

Pomona College, located at Claremont, Calif., received a whole page "write up" by Prof. Cook, in last *Gleanings*. After reading it, we felt just like packing up our few belongings, and starting for that glorious school. But then, it's pretty late in life for us to think of taking a college course, so we'll have to give it up. However, we're very glad to know that Prof. Cook is working in such a grand institution. Better write him for catalogue and circulars of the college, if you have any young folks who ought to get into a good and safe school.

Reporting Conventions is a matter that Dr. Miller very properly touches on in his comments on page 311 of this number of the BEE JOURNAL. As usual, he has the right idea of the thing. While we are always glad to publish convention reports, we have often thought that such reports could be given in much more condensed form, and thus be of greater interest to all the readers of the BEE JOURNAL.

We hope that Secretaries will take Dr. Miller's suggestions in the same kindly spirit they are offered, and profit by them. Let us have only the practical "bee-talk" of conventions for publication. Why not have a little rivalry among secretaries hereafter, and see who will give the best, practical report? When Dr. Miller finds one in the BEE JOURNAL that he can commend as a model, no doubt he will mention it.

Mrs. Atchley reported on Aug. 24th, that at Beeville, Tex., they had a rain which assured a fall crop of honey there. We wish that other parts of the country could be similarly favored. It has been a very dry season in this part of the country, as well as in many other localities.

J. A. Golden, of Reinersville, Ohio, has sent to us a number of fine photographs representing various implements and things in the apicultural line. We wish to thank the generous sender, and assure him that they are much appreciated by "ye editor."

Bro. Ernest Root, finding that he could remain away from Medina longer than at first contemplated, stopped with us

on his return trip. After leaving Dr. Miller on Friday, Aug. 24th, he went into Wisconsin, calling on Harry Lathrop, of Browntown; E. France & Son, of Platteville, and others.

He walked into our office again on Tuesday morning, Aug. 28th. That forenoon he called on Bro. Newman, and in the afternoon we two "youthful editors" went down to the old World's Fair Grounds, and beheld the ruins of the once beautiful, fairylike White City. The great fire which occurred about two months ago, destroyed many of the largest and most artistic buildings—such as the Administration, Agricultural, Machinery, Electricity, Mining, Manufactures and Liberal Arts, etc. Oh, what a conflagration it was! From our home—6 miles north of Chicago, and 14 miles from the place of the fire—we could see the reflection of the fierce destroyer, as plainly as if only a mile away.

After strolling across the restful "Wooded Island," and gazing for a time upon the huge piles of fallen iron arches, burned bridges across lagoons, and the general wreckage, we visited the Field Columbian Museum, which occupies the building that contained the Art Gallery of the Fair. Within its walls are gathered portions of the various exhibits seen last year. Probably the most complete is that representing the railroad and locomotive improvements, made principally by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

Well, to condense what might be a prolonged story, we would say that we had what to the writer was a most enjoyable visit with Bro. Root. We were so glad to have a good opportunity to know him better, for we believe that as editors come to understand each other's motives and aims, just in such proportion will their efforts be in harmony and for the best good of the industry which their several periodicals represent.

On Wednesday morning our brother editor started on his homeward journey, leaving behind him firm friends who wish him everything that is pure and good.

A Hive Factory Destroyed.—The California Bee-Hive Factory of B. S. K. Bennett, in California, was completely destroyed by fire on Aug. 23rd. Mr. Bennett expects to rebuild as soon as possible, and be ready for the coming season.

These Bee-Jottings were handed us by Dr. Peiro a short time ago:

Mrs. D. Fobes states that her boy's lungs were in a precarious condition, and when physicians' remedies failed, she resorted to the plentiful feeding of honey, with happy results. The boy is now well.

Notice is taken that foreign bee-papers copy widely from Dr. C. C. Miller and the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

L'Apicoltore states that another remedy for bee-sting is the application of turpentine to the parts stung. It removes the pain, and prevents swelling.

The same journal informs its readers that a small quantity of honey worked into butter renders that article more palatable, and prevents rancidity. Incidentally it observes of what great benefit to apiculture would be the general application of the suggestion in the more liberal demand and price of honey which is now being sold at such precarious terms!

The same paper quotes the statement that sassafras limbs placed across a hive (I suppose the old-fashioned kind), to which the bees can attach the comb, prevents the retention of the lice that usually prevail—owing to the peculiar odor of the wood.

DR. PEIRO.

Bro. Chas. Dadant—the venerable and well-known member of the firm of Chas. Dadant & Son—is sojourning for a few weeks at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., for the benefit of his health. We hope he may find much relief from the troublesome hay-fever which so afflicts him in southwestern Illinois every year.

The Price Too Low.—In the *Review* for August, Bro. Hutchinson had this editorial in answer to what we said on page 169 of the BEE JOURNAL:

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL TOO LOW IN PRICE.

Bro. York, of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, says that one of his subscribers complained because better paper is not used in printing the BEE JOURNAL. Very properly it is explained that at the present price, and the "slow pay" of some of the subscribers, better paper cannot be afforded. Let the price of a journal be what it may, there will always be delinquent subscribers unless the "pay in advance" rule is strictly enforced, and this greatly reduces the list, as I know by a costly experience.

The simple fact in the case is, that the price of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL is too low. Class journals can never be published at such low rates as in the case

general newspapers and magazines, as they can never secure so large lists of subscribers. Most of our bee-journals are run in connection with a supply trade, and this enables their proprietors to furnish the journals at prices which allow of very small profits unless the list is large. Bro. York, why don't you raise the price of your paper, or else add a supply trade?

Perhaps some will think that this is none of my business. Perhaps it isn't; but Bro. York has worked hard, and is yet working hard, and while he is making a good journal—much better than some of us thought he would—only an editor knows how much better he could make it if he only had plenty of money to spend upon it. If one-half were added to the price, I will warrant that twice the value would be returned to the subscriber in the way of better paper, more illustrations, and an increase in valuable correspondence, etc.

We want to thank Bro. Hutchinson for the implied compliment in the foregoing, for he practically admits that the readers of the BEE JOURNAL are getting more than they are paying for. And while the price of our journal may be, as he says, "none of his business," still it shows a very kindly spirit and interest on his part, when he is moved to write as he has in the editorial which we have copied.

But before going any further, we want to assure the reader that the price of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL is not going to be raised right away. So don't become alarmed without good cause.

Bro. H. asks us: "Why don't you raise the price of your paper, or else add a supply trade?" To answer the latter part of his question first, we must candidly say that, at present, we don't believe that a bee-paper and a supply trade should be owned and operated by the same management. We prefer to keep the BEE JOURNAL independent of it, and thus be free from any suggestions that we as its publishers are pushing any particular bee fixtures or implements upon bee-keepers, because we are financially interested in their sale.

Secondly, why don't we "raise the price?" Echo answers, "Why?" Well, reader, what do you think of it? Are you willing to pay 50 cents a year more for "better paper, more illustrations, and an increase in valuable correspondence, etc.?" We'd like to hear from our readers on this point, when they are renewing their subscriptions. We are ready and very willing to give you a "much better" journal if you are willing to pay for it. Yes, this "Barkis is willin'!" What do you say?

Fumigating with Brimstone.—

Bro. J. Van Deusen, of Sprout Brook, N. Y., in the August *Review*, gives his method of burning brimstone for fumigating purposes, as follows:

Take a clean iron kettle, free from ashes and coals; get the butt end of an old sleigh-shoe as long as will lay flat in the kettle, or, what is better, an iron ring three inches inside diameter made from one inch iron. Heat it until you can see it is red in the dark. This can be handled with a stove-poker. Put the roll of brimstone in the kettle, and put the iron on it, and if not too hot it will burn slowly, holding a fume a long time. If the iron is too hot, it burns quicker, and does not hold the fume as long or as safely. Set the kettle up on bricks to make it safe from the floor.

This may help those who wish to fumigate empty combs or comb honey in order to kill the moths that are such destroyers.

Bees and Tobacco.—

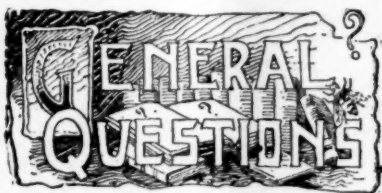
We learn through *Gleanings* that in the Patent Office at Washington, D. C., bee-keeping, being a subject rather too unimportant to have a department of its own, is assigned to the department of tobacco-growing! Think of it—apicultural inventions mixed up with the inventions for making cigars, cigarettes, etc. Ugh!

Bro. Root learned of this through a Mr. Danzenbaker, a Washington resident, who was visiting him. Mr. D. suggestively remarked: "The Patent Office puts bees and tobacco together; but A. I. Root separates them." So do we. No tobacco or strong drink in ours, if you please!

E. E. Hasty, in the *Review* (in that way of his which is sometimes called "inimitable"), pays his respects to the new department of "Our Doctor's Hints." Among other things he says:

The matter in the department is really good, and pleasantly told. 'Specks it will find fully as many readers as the bee-articles do. Dr. Peiro, of Chicago, is the department conductor.

The St. Joseph, Mo., Fair will be held Sept. 10th to 15th, inclusive. Nearly \$100 is offered in premiums in the apiarian department. Mr. John Krah, 1913 Holman St., St. Joseph, Mo., is the Superintendent of the bee and honey part of the Fair. For Premium List, or any desired information, just write him.



ANSWERED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER,

MARENGO, ILL.

In this department will be answered those questions needing IMMEDIATE attention, and such as are not of sufficient special interest to require replies from the 20 or more apiarists who help to make "Queries and Replies" so interesting on another page. In the main, it will contain questions and answers upon matters that particularly interest beginners.—ED.

Listen Here, Bee-Keepers.

I want to say a word to those who are interested in reading this department, especially to those who ask questions. A good many questions come to me asking for a private answer, sometimes adding, "Please answer by return mail and give full details." Now of course there can't be a great deal of accommodation about a man who isn't willing to spend a few minutes writing a few words to help out a fellow bee-keeper. You would not refuse an accommodation of that kind, would you? But suppose it took a whole day of your time? Now if I were to answer privately all the questions I am asked, it would not only take a day, but it would take a number of weeks every year. Indeed, I have had letters more than once that I could hardly answer in full if I took a whole day to each one. Many, however, require only a short answer, and I should be glad to reply to such at once privately, only if I should attempt to do so I should be hopelessly swamped in trying to get through all that comes in the course of the year. Some seem to think it is all right if they only enclose a postage stamp. But what good is it to me to get a postage stamp only to send away again? The fact is, I always have a feeling of relief when I open a letter and find no postage stamp enclosed.

Now please understand that I like to get questions. The more the better. But I want to answer them in print, for two reasons. One reason is, that others will get the benefit besides the one who asks the question; and the other reason is, because the editor pays me for answering.

One other point: If you want an an-

swer in this department, *always* say, "Answer in A. B. J." Otherwise how am I to know whether you want the answer here, or in one of the other periodicals I write for?

Now come on with your questions, and I shall be glad to be your obedient servant.
C. C. MILLER.

Drones Changing Hives.

Do drones change hives? That is, leave one hive and take up their abode in another?

ANSWER.—Yes, indeed they do. Last year I had it very clearly proved. I had a colony of Punicas, and the drones were jet black, quite different from others, and I found these drones scattered about, some of them in pure Italian colonies.

To Prevent Increase.

When a swarm issues, cage the clipped queen, and take from the colony two or three frames of brood with adhering bees and place in another hive, and give them the queen. Fill up the hive from whence the frames were taken, with division-boards or dummies, and leave on the old stand, and let the swarm return and enter. In 6 or 7 days remove all queen-cells but one. If it hatches and is a good one, and returns from mating all right, dispose of the old one, and return the frame and bees, otherwise return the old one to the hive. Will this plan prove a success?

ANSWER.—I've practiced the plan successfully, but it isn't easy to be sure of killing all cells but one, and sometimes the bees will swarm later on.

Swarms Swarming Out.

I have been badly troubled this year by bees coming out within a day or so after being hived. I use the B. Taylor sectional brood-chamber. I hive the swarm in a single story on the old stand, and put on it the super in which the bees have been storing, sometimes putting an empty super between the partly-filled one and the brood-chamber. Next day the bees are pretty sure to swarm out again. I have tried giving them a frame of brood, but it's no use, out they come. What is the trouble? K.

ANSWER.—Sometimes bees swarm out because of heat. Shading the hive will help in such a case. Possibly a little of it is in the blood, and a different strain of bees might act differently.

I am a little inclined to think that the partly-filled super cut some figure in the case. You know that a feeling of wealth and prosperity is one of the elements necessary for swarming. Take every drop of honey from a colony preparing to swarm, and they are likely to defer their exodus. On the contrary, crowd honey in on them and you may start to swarming a colony that otherwise would not have thought of it. Now if the same trouble comes next year, try leaving off the partly-filled super until the bees get to work in the new hive. Put an empty super on if you like, but don't put on the one with honey till perhaps the third day. Possibly that may help you out in good shape.

Swarms Clustering.

When two or more swarms issue, or are on the wing at the same time, the queens having been caught and caged, will the swarms ever settle together? If so, when they break cluster, will they separate and each return to the several locations from which they came, as a single swarm will?

ANSWER.—I've had them settle together in a cluster as big as my body, and almost as long as I am, and sometimes they would hang there half a day. Sometimes they would go to their own hives, and sometimes all pile into one hive.

Hiving Two Swarms Together.

What are the disappointments likely to be met with in hiving two swarms together, as you intimated some time ago? How would this plan work? Cage the clipped queen when the swarm issues, and remove the old colony to a new location, and throw a cloth over the entrance; place the hive containing the swarm with which it is desired to hive the swarm which is out, and after they have entered change back. (I would not change back with the first swarm). Will they enter? If so, will it be peaceable, generally, so as to be a success?

ANSWER.—I don't remember to what disappointments I referred—possibly it was that in some cases I didn't get as great results in surplus as I expected. I never tried the plan you mention, but I think it will work all right providing swarms are not more than a day or so apart. There will be no trouble about the bees entering.

OUR DOCTOR'S HINTS.

By F. L. PEIRO, M. D.

McVicker's Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

A Bald Proposition.

Dr. C. C. Miller generally propounds questions the solution to which necessitates the evolution of great chunks of wisdom. The answer, however, to your question on page 240, is perfectly easy and natural, dear Doctor. The brainy "gray matter" inside some people's heads is so abundant and active that it forces all obstacles off the track, as it were! This is beyond doubt the correct answer to Bro. Miller's question, "How to prevent our heads growing through our hair." Cure? Enlarge your surroundings to accommodate the growth of that witty "top-piece." Catch on?

Charge? Oh, no: just make it *four* sections of your best white honey, and call it square.

A Question About the Hearing.

The following question was received, to be answered in this department of the BEE JOURNAL:

My hearing has been getting a little dull for the past 15 or 20 years. I'm not as young as I once was, but still I'm not hurt with old age, and when I go out to tea or to a quilting I like to hear what is said about my neighbors. A man that advertises to cure deafness, writes that if I send him \$5.00, in two months he can make me hear as sharp as when I was a girl. Doctor, would you send him the money?

I like what you write better than so much about bees.

When the hearing begins to go, is it bound to go, like the sight, or can anything be done?

Put your answer in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, but you needn't mind about giving my name.

Dr. Peiro very much deplores that the lady asking the question cannot well hear all the interesting tales of her gentle neighbors, because she must miss lots of fun; but only a thorough, personal examination could enable me to give a reliable opinion as to what can be done in her case. The hearing is not *bound* to go; indeed, it is often curable, but the difficulty must be absolutely known and removed. She had better keep that \$5.00. Any one who promises a cure under the circumstances

stated, without seeing the patient, is a Whatyoumaycallhim, and the truth is not in him!

Rhubarb and Honey.

Another most excellent vegetable that should be grown in your garden—since it can be had so easily—is rhubarb, or “pie-plant.” I do not recall another vegetable that is so useful, and so pleasant in a hundred instances. Nothing can be more healthy or enjoyable than pie-plant stewed with honey. The children love it, liberally spread on their big slices of bread! Incidentally, you save your butter. It not only tastes good, and nourishes well, but it is excellent to keep the stomach and bowels in natural condition. Jelly made of it rivals that made from currants or crab. By all means, can lots of it for winter's supply. Set out big roots this fall for next year's use.

Indeed, I look upon “pie-plant” as the poor man's orchard. It possesses all the good qualities of the fruits, beside some special merits of its own. When I visit farmers—I may come to take tea with you some day—and do not find plenty of this excellent vegetable in the garden, I know there is something wrong with their judgment.

Horse-Radish and Red-Pepper.

Another serviceable plant I commend is horse-radish, planted in some rich but out-of-the-way corner, where it won't run into more reserved ground. It is oftentimes very useful, quite as much for its leaves as its roots. They are a very handy and effective application to many forms of aches and pains. A pleurisy in the side is often stopped by applying a leaf wilted in hot vinegar. It acts much like a mustard plaster, but not severely. A poultice of it over rheumatic joints alleviates pain, and sometimes cures.

For headache over the forehead, a wilted leaf is very grateful. The root ground up fine and corked tight in a bottle with a little alcohol to keep it, makes excellent “smelling salts” for headache or fainting “spells.” The leaves should be gathered just before the seed-stalk forms, and should be carefully dried in the shade between sheets of greased wrapping-paper, to preserve their essential oil, and pressed in a big book to keep their shape, then put away in some convenient place, and used in the manner

explained, when needed. In this way you always have “mustard plasters” ready. When put on a patient, they should be covered with paper to prevent evaporation.

Be sure to raise some red-peppers. When you sprinkle a few seeds on a mustard draft, it makes it “take hold” at once. Besides, a little piece of pepper held against an aching tooth, right over the gum, often stops the pain.

The “Bee Journal” Pays.—

Here is what one of our Ohio advertisers wrote us on Aug. 22nd:

MESSRS. GEO. W. YORK & CO.

GENTLEMEN:—Please discontinue our advertisement in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, as we are crowded with orders at present so that we are unable to send queens by return mail, but will be up in about ten days. Orders are coming in 50 and 75 daily. That much for advertising in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

We are yours for success.

QUEEN-DEALERS.

N. B.—We will advertise again in a few weeks. Q.-D.

Comment on the above is unnecessary, though we might say, if you have anything to sell to bee-keepers, “Go, thou, and do likewise.”

Good Honey-Sellers will likely be needed now, and the little 32-page pamphlet, “Honey as Food and Medicine,” has for years proven itself valuable in making repeated sales of honey. Its distribution will create a demand for the honey first, and then the bee-keeper can follow it up and supply that demand. Send to us for a sample copy, only 5 cents; 10 copies, postpaid, 35 cents; 50 copies, \$1.25; or 100 copies \$2.00. Try 50 or 100 copies, and prove their ability to aid you in disposing of your honey at a good price.

“**Foul Brood; Its Natural History and Rational Treatment.**” is the title of an interesting booklet by Dr. Wm. R. Howard, of Texas. It also contains a review of the work of others on the same subject. It is being sold at the office of the BEE JOURNAL. Price, postpaid, 25 cents; or clubbed with the BEE JOURNAL for one year—both together for \$1.15.

The Novelty Pocket-Knife is worth having. Mr. A. G. Amos, of New York, says this about it: “The Novelty” pocket-knife which I received with the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL arrived all O. K., and it is a dandy.” Better get one yourself, and then you will know what a “dandy” thing it is. See page 285 for advertising offer.



CONDUCTED BY
MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY.
 BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

Melons by the Wagonload.

This looks like the Paradise of the world now. Great herds of fat cattle—good beef at 4 cents per pound; pastures like a wheat field, and gardens with great loads of vegetables. We are hauling wagonloads of water-melons to our hogs, and the bees are working like May.

JENNIE ATCHLEY.

Beeville, Tex., Aug. 25.

Bees in a Court House.

A sheriff in a neighboring county has been trying to rid his county house of bees for some time. After several unsuccessful attempts by so-called bee-men, to take the bees out, and each time they being driven away with big noses, showing they had the worst of the fight, the "Bee-Hivers" were sent for (this is the name Willie and Charlie go by), and people gathered around that court house like a circus crowd, to see Willie get stung. But, alas, the "bee-hivers" charmed the vicious hybrids with a Bingham "Doctor" smoker the first thing, and then "went into them" without veil, gloves, or any more smoke, with their sleeves rolled up, and took out 80 pounds of nice honey from one colony that had occupied that court house 10 years.

There had been 5 colonies in the court house cornice, but the last July hot wave "got away with" all but the old tough one. The boys around town caught gallons of dripping honey from the melted combs, and the honey ran on the ground for several yards around.

Well, that people now sure enough believe that Willie is a bee-charmer, when the only secret lies in *knowing how*.

Willie took out all the honey, transferred the brood-combs into frames, put the bees into an 8-frame hive, gave the

people honey to eat, and drove off home with his treasure, as happy as a boy could well be, wishing he had a hundred such court houses to rob.

We left a lot of empty hives at a neighbor's on the road, and, when we went after them, bees had taken up lodging in one of them.

We cut one bee-tree last week, and took out 75 pounds of nice, white honey, that we sold at 10 cents per pound, besides putting plenty in the hive for the bees. They were Italians, only 5 miles from home. How does this sound for a bee-tree in south Texas?

JENNIE ATCHLEY.

Those "Moth-Worms."

Dr. Miller gives me a good "send off" on moth-worms. Yes, I am the guilty party, Doctor. The compositor put it just as the "copy" read. I know that a moth is a winged insect, but what was that winged insect before it could fly? I think it was a worm and while in this worm state is when it gets in its best licks, as it seems to care but little what it eats. But it *must* have something to enable it to spin its silken house, and will eat wood, beeswax, honey-comb, or almost anything, and acts much like the moth that gets in our clothes, sometimes, when kept in trunks for awhile, and I think they are properly called moth, for they do corrupt and destroy whatever they infest.

JENNIE ATCHLEY.

Another Fine Honey Country.

Mrs. ATCHLEY:—We are still extracting, and will have a crop of 10 tons. The yield is nearly 100 pounds per colony.

R. C. AIKIN.

Loveland, Colo., Aug. 20.

Experience With Bees—Troubled by Yellow Jackets.

Mrs. ATCHLEY:—I came to Texas in 1859, and started with 10 colonies of bees, and increased them to 60 the next fall. I had one colony to winter between two scantlings, with a board for roof. I took pity on them and gave them a home. We hear so much about chaff cushions, etc., for wintering bees, that we can hardly realize it, as we never need anything but single-walled hives in Texas.

My bees did well before the War, but

during that bloody conflict I lost them all. In 1880 I again began with 8 colonies. I had them in all kinds of gums, logs and boxes, and I got the 8-frame Langstroth hives and transferred 16. I began transferring in June, and they are all doing well. I introduced 16 Italian queens, and lost none. I have some of the nicest yellow bees I ever saw; they are so easy to handle. I had one black colony that was so bad that I had to leave home after I robbed it; and after I put in the 5-banded queen, and her bees came in, I could handle them without veil or gloves, and with but little smoke.

I undertook to rear my own queens, and made two colonies queenless, and they started 20 cells, and just before they hatched I gave them to queenless colonies, and they tore them all down. I went to a neighbor and got more cells, and they destroyed them also. I think the weather was too dry, and as they were not gathering any honey, they ate the cells for a change, so I got queens and gave them, and then they were all O. K. I will try the experiment again, and see how I succeed.

I wish you would tell me how to keep yellow jackets from bothering bees. They go right in and ask the bees no odds. I kill them by the hundred, but they get worse.

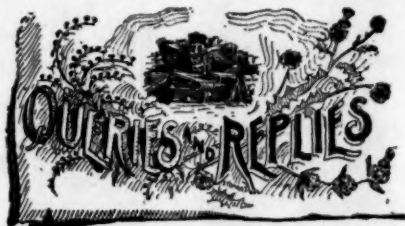
I am glad when each number of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL comes. I profit and delight so much in reading "In Sunny Southland." I trust you may continue to write. JOHN CAIRNS.
Chrisman, Tex.

Brother C., I am glad to make your acquaintance, and I may be able to assist you in bee-keeping. But I am unable to help you out on the yellow jackets, as there are none here that bother bees, and I never had any trouble with them. Possibly some of our readers can help you out.

Thanks for kind words about "In Sunny Southland." I will do what I can to make it interesting.

JENNIE ATCHLEY.

Profitable Bee-Keeping, by Mrs. Atchley, will continue for some time in her department of the BEE JOURNAL, at least each alternate week. Until further notice we can furnish the back numbers from May 1st, beginning with her "Lessons," to new subscribers who pay \$1.00 for a year's subscription to the BEE JOURNAL—that is, we can commence their year with the number having the first lesson, if they so desire.



Disposing of the Honey Crop.

Query 939.—Having secured a good crop of honey, in what ways can the bee-keeper realize the most money from its sale? Or, what has proven best for you?—Missouri.

Home market, well advertised.—DADANT & SON.

Selling to large retailers, direct.—J. H. LARRABEE.

Sell it just as near home as possible.—EUGENE SECOR.

Sell it myself, in a home market.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

If you have time, retail it yourself, or sell to retailers.—E. FRANCE.

By working as much off as possible in a near market.—J. P. H. BROWN.

Very neat preparation for market. Make it look inviting.—A. J. COOK.

My home market has proven the most lucrative with me.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

Much depends upon circumstances. Look out for your home market first.—C. C. MILLER.

Sell at home as much as possible, and that remaining ship on commission.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

I have never kept bees for a honey crop. So I can give no light on the subject.—J. E. POND.

Sell all you can get as near home as you can find a market. That has been the best plan for me.—C. H. DIBBERN.

That depends upon the bee-keeper. I can realize most money by selling to the consumer, but prefer to sell to the retailer.—J. A. GREEN.

The home market has always proven the best for me, for a quantity of a ton or under. For larger amounts I have had to ship to larger city markets.—H. D. CUTTING.

I have never had any trouble in selling honey if it was in an attractive shape; and in case of extracted honey, in neat packages, but it must be cheap.—JAS. A. STONE.

Selling it directly to consumers in and about his own locality, if he is in any degree adapted to that kind of business, and if he isn't, he should employ some one that is.—R. L. TAYLOR.

Grade carefully, and put it up in attractive style, and leave it to be sold. You fix the price, and receive your pay after the sale, allowing the dealer a commission. A home market is always preferable.—MRS. J. N. HEATER.

Much depends upon circumstances, and the size of the crop. What would pay best in one case would not in another. I have always been able to dispose of my honey at home, and mostly at retail. For me, that is most profitable.—M. MAHIN.

If one likes the business of peddling, he can frequently realize enough above wholesale rates to more than pay them for his time while retailing his crop. I have done some peddling myself, but generally have sold the larger part of mine in bulk.—S. I. FREEBORN.

Sell it at retail among your village customers. Work up a regular route of your own. Sell, also, if you have them, eggs, butter, vegetables, and the like. Much better prices can thus be obtained. If your crop is larger than you can thus handle, ship to some reliable commission firm in the nearest city.—W. M. BARNUM.

By selling in your home market. This has always been my best way to get the most money for my honey, and sell direct to the consumers. But if you have no home market, the next best thing is to sell through a reliable commission house. This is a big question, and not space enough here to talk it up.—MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY.

Make a market for it at home by educating the people whom he meets every day to use it, not as an occasional delicacy, but three meals a day every day in the week. This, of course, requires a man or woman who knows how to talk. If you do not know how, you should learn. You cannot do it? Then I give it up, unless you hire some one who can.—EMERSON T. ABBOTT.


It has proven best for us to wholesale it, and let those in the retail business sell to consumers. Our home trade to customers who come to the door for it, usually take from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds. This particular branch of the retail trade we will hold on to. The bee-keeper must be governed by circumstances. In many localities the retail trade is best, decidedly.—P. H. ELWOOD.

I could not answer your question in as few words as I have room for in this limited space. It depends upon where you are situated. I have a good home market which will take 1,000 or 2,000 pounds of honey. It has been built up from a little start of less than 100 pounds in a season. The rest of my crop goes to the city. I have a friend who peddles his crop from a spring wagon. Just simply use your talents to the best advantage.—G. W. DEMAREE.

CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

Time and place of meeting.

1894.
Oct. 1.—Southern Minnesota, at Winona.
E. C. Cornell, Sec., Winona, Minn.
Oct. 4.—Utah, at Salt Lake City, Utah.
Jno. C. Swaner, Sec., Salt Lake City, Utah
Oct. 10-12.—North American, St. Joseph, Mo.
Frank Benton, Sec., Washington, D. C.
Sept. 11-13.—Nebraska State, at Lincoln.
L. D. Stillson, Sec., York, Nebr.
Sept. 15.—S. E. Kansas, at Bronson, Kan.
J. C. Balch, Sec., Bronson, Kans.
1895.
Jan. 28.—Venango Co., at Franklin, Pa.
C. S. Pizer, Sec., Franklin, Pa.
Feb. 8, 9.—Wisconsin, at Madison, Wis.
J. W. Vance, Cor. Sec., Madison, Wis.

 In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of the time and the place of each future meeting.—THE EDITOR.


North American Bee-Keepers' Association

PRES.—Emerson T. Abbott....St. Joseph, Mo.
VICE-PRES.—O. L. Hershiser....Buffalo, N. Y.
SECRETARY—Frank Benton, Washington, D. C.
TREASURER—George W. York...Chicago, Ills.

National Bee-Keepers' Union.

PRESIDENT—Hon. R. L. Taylor..Lapeer, Mich.
GEN'L MANAGER—T. G. Newman, Chicago, Ill.
147 South Western Avenue.

Capons and Caponizing, by Edward Warren Sawyer, M. D., Fanny Field, and others. It shows in clear language and illustrations all about caponizing fowls; and thus how to make the most money in poultry-raising. Every poultry-keeper should have it. Price, postpaid, 30 cents; or clubbed with BEE JOURNAL one year for \$1.10.

 "I like the BEE JOURNAL very much. I like its tone. I like its fairness, and its truthfulness."—Rev. S. G. Oglesby, of Alabama, March 21, 1894.



NON-SWARMING—MIGRATORY BEE-KEEPING.

BY JOHN M'ARTHUR.

In perusing the columns of our several bee-papers, as they come to hand, it occurs to me the question of non-swarming has taken possession of the minds of many bee-keepers in the northern part of this continent. Many are the devices and plans recommended. No doubt some of the plans will be of great service to many. The devices—what I have seen of them—referring to the Langdon device—is good for smothering bees, and preventing large surplus yields; possibly it may be improved, and be a success.

Considering the depressed condition of our honey markets, and condition of the industry in general, I think the present a very inopportune time to invest in nostrums and useless appendages which may be seen rotting and wasting in every bee-yard you visit. The rule with the writer has always been to run the bees with as few traps as possible. The simpler the method with the least handling of bees at any season of the year, will bring the best results.

From the valuable articles that are appearing from time to time, I think it possible that something may be gleaned that will solve the problem of non-swarming. It is something like the introducing of queens—no definite rule can be laid down, governing the question. As far as my experience goes, swarming gives me no trouble, and has not in the last 15 years, being quite within the mark when I say that 15 swarms would be the limit in that number of years. Many are the bee-keepers who ask the question, "How on earth do you prevent them?"

No doubt many reading the above statement will ask the same question, and look for an answer, which will be given in few words.

If it will be of any service to my fellow bee-keepers, the observations and experiences of the writer will be freely given; the dimensions of hives in use, and the rules that govern proceedings.

In considering the question of non-swarming, I would say that after 15 years of close observation and practice, there is no reason why any bee-keeper should not be able to control swarming without the aid of non-swarming devices, or cutting out queen-cells, or quarrying in the brood-chamber. Simply a brood-chamber of proper capacity, studying the flora of the locality, observing closely the working forces of each colony, and being able to read your apiary from external observation, as you would a book.

The hive or brood-chamber—what shall the dimensions be? There is no given rule, and cannot be, because localities are so varied. Also the productiveness of queens, like a farmer building a barn, or an artisan a house—the barn is built according to the size of the farm and products thereof, and the house according to

the size of lot and the means to build and maintain it. Every bee-keeper must therefore be a rule unto himself, according to conditions and surroundings.

The hive I use for extracted honey is the old Jones hive, inside dimensions measuring 3,240 cubic inches. For my locality and surroundings it is non-swarming, also labor-saving, because it contains sufficient stores in the brood-chamber to winter any colony at all times, which is considerable if the apiary is extensive. What a comfort to know your bees won't swarm! And when the season closes, feel assured your bees have sufficient to winter! These are two great items in bee-keeping.

Many of these hives in the heat of the honey-flow will have four and five supers on top of the brood-chamber, the super being the same as the brood-chamber of the hive in use for comb honey, measuring 2,592 cubic inches, and now report the same success with comb honey—no swarms, with an average of 84 pounds per colony for several seasons.

Considering the productiveness of queens, some cannot do more than keep an 8-frame Langstroth hive filled with eggs and brood. A poor locality or season is sometimes the cause of this, while some queens will fill two 8-frame hives. Then study the queen's egg-capacity, and accommodate her accordingly. Weed out all bad queens. Sometimes a queen doesn't come to her best until the second season. Having on several occasions determined to destroy such, I repented, and found them extra the second year.

Have drones flying from colonies that do the best, selecting such colonies for queen-rearing, and you will soon breed them up to the standard of excellence.

In many localities, after fruit-bloom, there is a period of ten or more days that there is no secretion of nectar or bloom of any kind to be found. At this period the bees become fat and lazy; the young bees having nothing to do, often ball their queens, and start queen-cells. The queen not being so abundantly fed, eases off in laying, and before clover comes in bloom the bees have the swarming-fever; their usefulness is gone until a swarm issues. In such localities, feeding may be resorted to with good effect. Where there is a perpetual flow right along until the end of the season, swarming is more easily controlled. Put on supers for surplus as soon as they begin to show signs of new comb on top of the frames of the brood-chamber; double up all weak or middling colonies, if it is honey you want; for in unity there is strength—two will always accomplish more than one; trying always to have all, or as many as possible, in condition for the first harvest, which, in this locality, is from maple, willow, dandelion and fruit-bloom; securing a surplus from this source means a very large surplus at the end of the season. For as backward as the season was last year, my first comb honey was put on the market on June 10th. To accomplish this, means bees of proper age, and plenty of them. To secure this, means good queens, and well-wintered bees, with great spring care, shelter and packing—especially top-packing. A super filled with cork or cedar sawdust, is the best with air-tight dummies; contracting the brood-chamber to the extent of the bees and brood then in the hive, letting well enough alone until you see evidence of crowding at the entrance of the hive, when you may add one or more frames to suit the requirements of the colony. There is nothing that will encourage early breeding in spring equal to new pollen.

Let the above rules guide you whether for comb or extracted honey—depend upon it, your efforts will be crowned with success.

MIGRATORY BEE-KEEPING.—A few words on migratory bee-keeping, and I have done. The question often arose, in my mind—Would it not be cheaper, and no risk in wintering, nor trouble from spring dwindling, to destroy our bees in the fall and

convert everything into cash, and move them from the South to the North to gather our harvest? Let us see how it may be done.

A colony of bees will consume, from the end of August until the following June, 40 pounds of honey—at 7 cents, \$2.80. Converting the combs into wax—2 pounds—50 cents; or the combs may be preserved at say 80 cents; possibly the queen and bees may be sold at say 50 cents—or the total, \$3.80, may be realized per hive—saving trouble and risk of wintering. Bringing them through the spring has been the greatest trouble the past three seasons, owing to continued cold weather. No doubt many will be averse to any such proceeding, and will denounce it and declare it impracticable and unprofitable, which is not the case.

The spring of 1893 was one long to be remembered as one of the most disastrous in the loss of bees in the northern part of this continent. Before they could be gotten into condition to gather the crop, the season was nearly gone—at least a portion of the clover crop was required to get them into condition, when fruit-blossom in ordinary seasons would have sufficed.

Bees imported from Tennessee, or some such clime, can be laid down by May 10th, stronger in bees and brood, and more uniform than ours would be on June 10th, therefore in a condition to secure surplus from our earliest blossoms, yield being as large from that source as any, if we have the bees to gather it.

If the bees imported in 1893 be a fair criterion of what they can do, then I say a bee-keeper would be money in pocket by following the above plan. The time was when I would not advocate such measures; it has now arrived—a living has to be made out of the business; we have, then, to look at it from a business point of view, laying aside sentiment. Some will say, "What a cruel thing to kill the busy bee!" That is so; is it not equally so to kill the calf for its veal? If we were strict vegetarians, we might talk in that manner. The writer is a vegetarian, and never passes the shambles without an uneasy feeling lest he should see the shuddering body of the bullock in the last throes of death. One thing I know is, that I can take the life of a bee with less compunction than I could a calf.

From experience and observation, I have arrived at this conclusion, that it is the more profitable method, having brought a carload of bees from Tennessee in June, 1893, as an experiment, arriving in Toronto on June 13th—one month late. It would have been better had they arrived one month earlier, as the weather would have been cooler, and more favorable for them. They were in transit six days, the weather being very warm at that period, requiring constant attention, spraying the bees, sides and roof of the car to keep them cool. They were so strong in bees that before they arrived they nearly exhausted their stores. Each colony contained six pounds or more of bees, and six frames of brood. Any practical bee-keeper would know what that would mean, to have 200 colonies in that condition on May 20th, in the northern part of this continent. It just means that enough surplus would be gathered from early blossoms to meet all expenses, and have a larger surplus for the balance of the season, besides solving the wintering problem. They arrived in good condition, and I can report favorably on the project. In all likelihood I will repeat it. The loss in transit was two colonies.

I hope these few scattered thoughts may be the means of conveying to the minds of some of the BEE JOURNAL'S many readers, some facts that may be helpful in reducing labor, risk and expense in their apiaries. Toronto, Ont., Canada.



☞ To me, it seems that the matter of good drones is of greater value, if possible, than is that of good queens; for I believe that the father has as much, or more to do with the impress left on the offspring, than does the mother.—Doolittle.

BRACE-COMBS AND "BEE-HIVES."

BY H. E. HILL.

Editorially, the June *Review* says: "Those using flat hive-covers placed bee-space above the frames and resting upon the upper edge of the hive, know how such covers are stuck fast with propolis, and how, unless honey-boards are used, brace-combs are built against the covers;" and proceeds to explain a method for removing said covers without lifting the brood-frames. Now, nothing is more certain than if "those using flat covers" do encounter this difficulty, they are also "using" faulty top-bars in connection therewith.

I know a man who has used flat covers for 15 years, and who does not recollect having seen a brace-comb between the top-bars and the cover. Instead of devising to tear a flat lid, which has been tied down with brace-combs, without crushing bees and disarranging the frames, just try top-bars $1 \frac{1}{16}$ or $1 \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$, planed on top and sides, and spaced $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches from center to center, with a 5-16 space above, and if a brace-comb is ever found attached to the cover or to the honey-board, kindly advise the writer, that he "may note it in his journal."

AN EXPERIENCE WITH SO-CALLED "HIVES."

It is indeed questionable whether the designers of some of the so-called "bee-hives" which are imposed upon the inexperienced by some of our extensive manufacturers, ever manipulated a hive containing bees, as their wares are incontrovertible evidence of total ignorance of the requirements of a hive that conforms to the nature of the bee, and consequent ease of manipulation. Consistency demands of such concerns that they add to their stock, and catalogue, as accessories, crowbars, jackscrews and torpedos.

On one occasion, most memorable, I was detailed by my employer, to take off 800 or 900 comb honey supers from such "hives"—the product of a Western manufactory. The sections were supported by fragile slats of wood running lengthwise of the super. The brood-frames had top-bars $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$, interspersed with those of the V variety, apparently as an extra inducement to brace-comb building, in addition to the warping and sagging of slats and $\frac{3}{8}$ top-bars.

About 1,000 of these hives were then doing service for their second season, but the supers clung to the top-bars with a "deathlike grip," so that a small crowbar was necessary to start them, and each one dragged with it from one to ten brood-frames. The supers were then inverted upon the ground, and the frames pried off separately and replaced in the hive. Bees were killed by the thousands by forcing uneven and bulged combs up with the supers. Everything was drabbled with honey, even the wheelbarrow, and bushels of brace-combs were scraped from the frames and super slats.

The time occupied in removing 50 of these supers would have been ample to take off the whole lot, to say nothing of the mortification and disgust incurred by attempting to work with such "traps." Narrow, thin, and V-shaped top-bars are still in use in some of the large apiaries, for some unaccountable reason, though I know of no one of experience who is making additions to his grief by extending the number already in use.

Uniform frames having top-bars as above described, nailed squarely together, resting upon a metal bearing, having accurate bee-spaces above, below, between, and at the ends, with full sheets of foundation supported by wires, and a level stand for the hive, positively puts an end to all brace-comb annoyance for all time.

Titusville, Pa., Aug. 9.

HONEY-BEES AND HORTICULTURE.

BY H. C. FINNEY.

The honey-bee is made the scape-goat for a good many ills that horticulture is heir to, as well as depredations from the numerous and natural enemies of fruit. The honey-bee is one of the greatest benefactors and friends the horticulturist has, fertilizing bloom that would otherwise remain unfertilized. It has been frequently and fully demonstrated that in districts where there were large orchards unvisited by the honey-bee, they were much less productive than orchards in close proximity to an apiary, all other conditions being equal. In a Massachusetts town, some years ago, a number of citizens petitioned the council for an ordinance prohibiting the keeping of bees within the city limits, because they sucked the honey from the bloom, causing injury to the full and perfect development of the fruit. The prayer was granted, and the bee had to go. Result: The next year the orchards were filled with bloom. The wise ones predicted an unprecedented crop, now that the bee was disposed of. Harvest time came, but there was less of fruit by half than in the preceding years. Year followed year of almost failure, then the cry went up, "Bring back the bees!"

Nearly every community has some victim who has suffered peculiarly from the ravages of the honey-bee! Birds, grasshoppers, nor insects ever molest; they have a sort of tender regard for his feelings, and his ripening fruits, in fact, are never seen, could not be enticed to partake, no, sir; but the accursed honey-bee (perhaps an offspring of that Massachusetts bee) swoops down upon his vineyard, scores and lacerates, bites and tears the ripe clusters from bottom to top, leaving them a bleeding mass for wasps and thrips to gorge upon! He relates his woes and losses to sympathizing friends, and they condole with him in his misfortune, and pass resolutions to the effect that the bee is a mighty mean animal, and the man who keeps him is a worse one, and ought to be prosecuted for maintaining a nuisance!

Now, for the facts: It has been repeatedly demonstrated that it is impossible for a honey-bee to puncture a smooth-skin fruit, and any one who will take the trouble to examine the structure of one, can satisfy himself of the absurdity of the thing. Experiments have been made all over Europe, as well as this country, and as yet not a single case has been found where the honey-bee punctured the fruit. Yes, sir, they will eat or suck the fruit after it has been punctured by wasps or thrips, but not before. I have a little experimental station of my own, and invite all who feel disposed to visit it, and satisfy themselves in this matter of fruit-eating.

To make a practical test of the theory of puncturing fruit, I selected bunches of the ripest and sweetest grapes, placed them on the frames over the brood-chamber in the hives where the bees could have free access to them. This was three weeks ago. The grapes are there to-day, and untouched. The bees run over them, but pay no more attention to them than they would to so many marbles. I will guarantee any one immunity from stings who may wish to verify this statement, and satisfy himself.

There are several brother bee-keepers in this vicinity who have been to considerable expense trying to build up an industry that will partially fill a long felt want, viz.: A pure article of honey, both comb and extracted. It is an industry that should be encouraged instead of discouraged. Apiculture and horticulture should go hand in hand; the field is large and inviting, and by attention and energy will return fair profits. I have heard the honey-bee maligned and misrepresented, so wrongfully accused of mischief that belonged elsewhere, that I raise my voice in its defense, and in behalf of my brother bee-keepers.

Council Grove, Kans

A BEE-MAN'S FRIENDLY CHAT.

BY J. A. GOLDEN.

FRIEND YORK:—I use the word "Friend" because there is no word in the English language that seems to be clothed with so much love to our fellow man as the word *friend*, notwithstanding there appears to be quite a hesitancy with some bee-keepers to use the phrase, rather intimating that its use implies deception. Let this be as it may, when I receive a communication from any source commencing with the word "Friend," it instantaneously thrills my whole nature with a love of friendship to the individual.

Thanks for the sample copy of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, which we received from you a few days ago, of Aug. 9, 1894, which we read and appreciated, and we congratulate you in publishing so *bright* and *terse* a weekly journal—in fact, as a weekly, and containing such information as the copy you sent me, it is the best journal for beginners in bee-keeping that I have read; and so long as it keeps from long discussions by experts on topics of advanced bee-culture, it will surely meet the wants of thousands of bee-keepers who are never heard of as writers or theorists; however, many of them possessing a practical knowledge of successful bee-keeping that would put to shame many a theorist's logic, if placed side by side. And while we greatly appreciate the writings of our most eminent and learned men in apiculture, there are very many that censure some of our bee-papers for giving so much space to a few expert writers on certain topics, forgetting that this is a progressive age in bee-culture, as well as other callings.

We cannot see why the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL should not find a place in every bee-keeper's home (who is able to take it), with its valuable information in its different departments, and giving extracts of many useful hints from other journals that are real money to many a novice in apiculture.

ISSUING OF SWARMS.—I notice on page 171, that Dr. Miller, in answer to Question No. 3, says the swarm always issues before the young queen hatches out. We admit that this is usually the case, but not always, for I have had two cases come under my observation where the queen hatched in one case some three days before the swarm issued, and the other was noticed running over the combs when transferring the *combs* to hive the swarm on the old stand.

BEE-PARALYSIS.—The article on page 178, by "Novice," is very misleading so far as a more northern climate is concerned, as regards bee-paralysis, where he says the only correct method is to destroy *bees*, *comb* and *hives*. The *sodium* cure, properly administered, will cure the worst form of paralysis, so far as this climate is concerned. So don't destroy the bees. We can furnish positive proof to the above cure.

We say "Amen" to his suggestion as to purchasing diseased bees or queens. I was making it a specialty in rearing queens when the disease made its appearance at the house-apiary, and we refused to send out any more queens. We now challenge all beedom to produce brighter and healthier bees than we can here at the house-apiary. We publicly predicted, some two or three years ago, that unless apiculturists succeeded in stamping out the so-called paralysis, that many apiarists would have to look for some other pursuit for their bread and butter; and it seems as though California and the Southern States will verify the prediction, according to reports.

Success to the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, under its new editor.
Reinersville, O., Aug. 20.

VARIOUS NOTES AND COMMENTS.

BY DR. C. C. MILLER.

REMEDY FOR SWARMING.—Mrs. Atchley arouses my earnest expectation when on page 237 she promises to give a remedy for swarming. My expectations have been aroused in that direction a good many times, and just as often I've been disappointed. Guess I can stand one more disappointment.

UNSEALED CELLS.—The replies to the query on 238, show that it isn't by any means a settled question whether a colony will swarm or not when there is present a virgin queen and *unsealed* queen-cells. I suppose the meaning is that only unsealed queen-cells are present and no sealed cells. I think, however, that some who replied did not notice that feature. Otherwise Prof. Cook would hardly have said, "This is always the case where second swarms issue." For always sealed cells are present when second swarms issue, and it would be a rare thing to find any unsealed, I think. Others answer in much the same way. It is the practice of some to give a frame of unsealed brood to a colony having a virgin queen, or when it is not certain whether a virgin queen is present. In such case, if unsealed queen-cells are cherished, would not the impulse that made the bees continue such cells also make them start cells from young larvæ? The experiment stations might help us out also in this.

HONEY CONSUMED BY BEES, ETC.—Hasn't S. C. Markon, page 242, got things just a little mixed? He says, "What harvesting is to the farmer swarming is to the bee-keeper." That may be true if increase is what the bee-keeper is after, but nowadays it is not swarms so much as honey he is after. In many cases swarming lessens the chance for a harvest of honey.

His idea that he can double the number of his colonies without sacrificing any of his surplus honey is not the idea of bee-keepers generally in his State, I think.

He touches on one point on which I wish he would give us more light if he has been experimenting. He says, "gathering perhaps five or six fold their own consumption." How much honey does a colony use for its own consumption? I am not sure that I ever saw any estimate except one from Doolittle, and I think he estimated that a colony consumed at least 60 pounds of honey in a year. If bees gather "five fold their own consumption," then out of every five pounds gathered one pound is for their own consumption and four for surplus. In other words, they consume $\frac{1}{5}$ as much as they store for surplus. If, then, 50 pounds be the average surplus, the amount used for the bees' own consumption is $\frac{1}{5}$ of that, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. $12\frac{1}{2}$ differs a good deal from Doolittle's 60. Which is right?

SHADE IN THE APIARY.—I don't know whether I have the right answer to the conundrum Friend Barnum fires at me on page 243. A little depends on the object of the shade. I want it for the benefit of the operator rather than for the bees. With plenty of chance for free circulation of air about the hives, I'm not so sure that shade is often needed for the bees in northern Illinois. The present season has probably been the worst I ever experienced in this regard. The thermometer ran up to 100° or more, and in a few cases where hives stood unprotected in the burning sun, foundation dropped in the sections. Whether this would have been the case if the bees had been working in the sections, I have some little doubt. I would sooner risk hives in the broiling sun, with free chance for the breeze, than in a dense shade in a close place. I've had brood-combs melt down and the honey run out on the ground with hives standing under the shade of trees so dense that the sun never shone on them all day long. But a heavy stand of corn shut out the air

Where it can be had, I don't know of any shade that suits me so well to work under as the shade of trees. If I were out on an open plain, I think I should set posts and make a roof of boughs or boards, having it high enough to walk under without stooping.

REPORTING CONVENTIONS.—I wonder if Secretary Knoll will take it kindly if I make his report on page 251 the text for a very short sermon to secretaries in general. For I think he makes the same mistake that most of convention secretaries do in not discriminating between proper matters for record and proper matters for report in a bee-paper, and he's no worse than others. As Secretary, he should record in his book all matters that will be needed at future meetings, and in his printed report only the things that will be of interest to bee-keepers outside of the society.

In the present report, the first paragraph is proper for both. Then, "Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted as read." All right to enter in the Secretary's book, but what bee-keeper outside the membership cares a fig whether the minutes were adopted as read, or adopted with corrections, or not adopted at all?

"89 colonies represented" interests us all.

40 cents paid for a book, and a committee appointed—that's a matter of business important to be entered in the book, but I'd a good deal rather the editor would leave white paper in its place in my copy of the journal.

Next comes the announcement of a practical question in apiculture to be discussed, and I prick up my ears with interest to hear the discussion. That's the heart and soul of a convention—its discussions of practical questions. But, as usual, I am entirely disappointed, for not a word is given except the question, and the statement that several answered it, and the reader is left utterly in the dark as to what those answers were.

Now let the good secretaries and reporters please bear in mind that the bee-talk is what we want. Give all the ideas in condensed form if possible, and don't send for publication matters that are of interest only to the society reported. Put these latter in the secretary's book, in which it is not necessary to write the discussions, for, if published, the printed report can be pasted in the book.

Marengo, Ill.

[For editorial remarks on the foregoing, see page 295.—EDITOR.]



ITALIAN BEES—HISTORICAL FACTS.

Was S. B. Parsons Dishonest?

BY M. M. BALDRIDGE.

On pages 118, 119 and 120 of the BEE JOURNAL, are over five columns of what purports to be historical facts in regard to the early importation of Italian bees from Italy to the United States. The article is written by C. J. Robinson, the historian, and will in due time be found, as I anticipated, simply a symposium of unreliable statements! It contains in fact so many erroneous allegations that I shall not try at this time to reply to them all, but will confine my remarks mainly to the following statement:

Mr. Parsons was dishonest. In fact the word "*dishonest*" only expresses a faint idea of the case when the facts are known."

Now, why does Mr. Robinson charge Mr. Parsons with dishonesty? The charge is based mainly, so it seems to me, upon the following allegations: That Mr. P. was commissioned by the Chief of the United States Patent Office to purchase, in

VARIOUS NOTES AND COMMENTS.

BY DR. C. C. MILLER.

REMEDY FOR SWARMING.—Mrs. Atchley arouses my earnest expectation when on page 237 she promises to give a remedy for swarming. My expectations have been aroused in that direction a good many times, and just as often I've been disappointed. Guess I can stand one more disappointment.

UNSEALED CELLS.—The replies to the query on 238, show that it isn't by any means a settled question whether a colony will swarm or not when there is present a virgin queen and *unsealed* queen-cells. I suppose the meaning is that only unsealed queen-cells are present and no sealed cells. I think, however, that some who replied did not notice that feature. Otherwise Prof. Cook would hardly have said, "This is always the case where second swarms issue." For always sealed cells are present when second swarms issue, and it would be a rare thing to find any unsealed, I think. Others answer in much the same way. It is the practice of some to give a frame of unsealed brood to a colony having a virgin queen, or when it is not certain whether a virgin queen is present. In such case, if unsealed queen-cells are cherished, would not the impulse that made the bees continue such cells also make them start cells from young larvæ? The experiment stations might help us out also in this.

HONEY CONSUMED BY BEES, ETC.—Hasn't S. C. Markon, page 242, got things just a little mixed? He says, "What harvesting is to the farmer swarming is to the bee-keeper." That may be true if increase is what the bee-keeper is after, but nowadays it is not swarms so much as honey he is after. In many cases swarming lessens the chance for a harvest of honey.

His idea that he can double the number of his colonies without sacrificing any of his surplus honey is not the idea of bee-keepers generally in his State, I think.

He touches on one point on which I wish he would give us more light if he has been experimenting. He says, "gathering perhaps five or six fold their own consumption." How much honey does a colony use for its own consumption? I am not sure that I ever saw any estimate except one from Doolittle, and I think he estimated that a colony consumed at least 60 pounds of honey in a year. If bees gather "five fold their own consumption," then out of every five pounds gathered one pound is for their own consumption and four for surplus. In other words, they consume $\frac{1}{5}$ as much as they store for surplus. If, then, 50 pounds be the average surplus, the amount used for the bees' own consumption is $\frac{1}{5}$ of that, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. $12\frac{1}{2}$ differs a good deal from Doolittle's 60. Which is right?

SHADE IN THE APIARY.—I don't know whether I have the right answer to the conundrum Friend Barnum fires at me on page 243. A little depends on the object of the shade. I want it for the benefit of the operator rather than for the bees. With plenty of chance for free circulation of air about the hives, I'm not so sure that shade is often needed for the bees in northern Illinois. The present season has probably been the worst I every experienced in this regard. The thermometer ran up to 100° or more, and in a few cases where hives stood unprotected in the burning sun, foundation dropped in the sections. Whether this would have been the case if the bees had been working in the sections, I have some little doubt. I would sooner risk hives in the broiling sun, with free chance for the breeze, than in a dense shade in a close place. I've had brood-combs melt down and the honey run out on the ground with hives standing under the shade of trees so dense that the sun never shone on them all day long. But a heavy stand of corn shut out the air

Where it can be had, I don't know of any shade that suits me so well to work under as the shade of trees. If I were out on an open plain, I think I should set posts and make a roof of boughs or boards, having it high enough to walk under without stooping.

REPORTING CONVENTIONS.—I wonder if Secretary Knoll will take it kindly if I make his report on page 251 the text for a very short sermon to secretaries in general. For I think he makes the same mistake that most of convention secretaries do in not discriminating between proper matters for record and proper matters for report in a bee-paper, and he's no worse than others. As Secretary, he should record in his book all matters that will be needed at future meetings, and in his printed report only the things that will be of interest to bee-keepers outside of the society.

In the present report, the first paragraph is proper for both. Then, "Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted as read." All right to enter in the Secretary's book, but what bee-keeper outside the membership cares a fig whether the minutes were adopted as read, or adopted with corrections, or not adopted at all?

"89 colonies represented" interests us all.

40 cents paid for a book, and a committee appointed—that's a matter of business important to be entered in the book, but I'd a good deal rather the editor would leave white paper in its place in my copy of the journal.

Next comes the announcement of a practical question in apiculture to be discussed, and I prick up my ears with interest to hear the discussion. That's the heart and soul of a convention—its discussions of practical questions. But, as usual, I am entirely disappointed, for not a word is given except the question, and the statement that several answered it, and the reader is left utterly in the dark as to what those answers were.

Now let the good secretaries and reporters please bear in mind that the beehive is what we want. Give all the ideas in condensed form if possible, and don't send for publication matters that are of interest only to the society reported. Put these latter in the secretary's book, in which it is not necessary to write the discussions, for, if published, the printed report can be pasted in the book.

Marengo, Ill.

[For editorial remarks on the foregoing, see page 295.—EDITOR.]



ITALIAN BEES—HISTORICAL FACTS.

Was S. B. Parsons Dishonest?

BY M. M. BALDRIDGE.

On pages 118, 119 and 120 of the BEE JOURNAL, are over five columns of what purports to be historical facts in regard to the early importation of Italian bees from Italy to the United States. The article is written by C. J. Robinson, the historian, and will in due time be found, as I anticipated, simply a symposium of unreliable statements! It contains in fact so many erroneous allegations that I shall not try at this time to reply to them all, but will confine my remarks mainly to the following statement:

Mr. Parsons was dishonest. In fact the word "*dishonest*" only expresses a faint idea of the case when the facts are known."

Now, why does Mr. Robinson charge Mr. Parsons with dishonesty? The charge is based mainly, so it seems to me, upon the following allegations: That Mr. P. was commissioned by the Chief of the United States Patent Office to purchase, in

1859, a few colonies of Italian bees in Italy, and to ship them to Washington, to the agricultural department, for especial purpose; that Mr. P. purchased the said bees, but, instead of shipping them "to their proper destination," they were taken to Mr. Parson's home, in Flushing, near New York city; that the cost to the United States Treasury was about \$1,800; and that nothing was got out of the enterprise by the United States Government in return for said investment. That is, I think, substantially Mr. Robinson's "bill of complaint."

Now, I admit that said charges, as given by Mr. R., and without a full and proper explanation, have the appearance of something wrong on the part of Mr. Parsons, but when all the facts are made public, everybody, Mr. Robinson included, will see that no wrong was done to the United States, and that the charge of dishonesty is a false one. It will then be understood why Mr. Langstroth, of whom Mr. R. complains also, has given Mr. Parsons full credit for the first importation of Italian bees from their native land, and none worth mentioning to the United States Government.

On page 624 of the BEE JOURNAL for May 17, 1894, I stated that the United States did not pay Mr. Parsons \$1,800 to defray the expenses of importing Italian bees; nor not even one-tenth of that sum, which would be \$180. I will now state that the United States did not pay Mr. Parsons for said purpose the one-hundredth part of \$1,800, which would be \$18. Nor in fact not even the sum of \$1—*simply one solitary dollar!* And I defy Mr. Robinson, or any one else, to record any proof to the contrary. No such proof has been, or can be found among the records in the archives of the United States Treasury Department, nor among the "vouchers" on file there from Mr. Parsons. Simply assertions to the contrary, or lost letters, are not proof, by any means.

Mr. Robinson says, on page 120, that Mr. Langstroth has recorded that Mr. Parsons paid Mr. Hermann \$1,200 for Italian bees. Mr. Robinson also says that said \$1,200 "was money out of the United States Treasury, as shown by the indisputable history of the case." Now this is simply an assertion with no shadow of proof to sustain it. Mr. Langstroth has nowhere said, as intimated by Mr. Robinson, that said \$1,200 "was money out of the United States Treasury;" nor that he believed it was United States money, for he knew better.

Mr. Robinson complains that I have misquoted him as follows: That the United States "paid about \$1,800 for importing Italian bees, and got nothing in return." Mr. R. says: "I challenge him to refer to any record showing that I have made any such positive statement." It is not my purpose to misquote any one intentionally, nor do I think I have done so in this instance. Now here is verbatim what Mr. R. did record in the *American Bee-Keeper*, page 180, 1893:

"Dr. Riley did not mention the fact that it cost the United States Government some \$1,800 to defray the expenses of the Government—Parsons' importation—but the records are in the archives of the Department, or should be there."

On page 178, same issue of the *American Bee-Keeper*, Mr. R. says that "none of the 20 hives reached Washington, the proper destination, but instead thereof, all of the hives were taken to Parson's residence, in Flushing, N. Y."

I think now that the average reader will conclude that I have complied with that harmless challenge. I think also that the average reader has got the impression from the past utterances of Mr. Robinson, that Mr. Parsons played the "green-goods game" upon Uncle Sam, and that Mr. R. has tried very hard, by his so-called historical facts, to instill that as a fact in the minds of bee-keeping readers.

Now let me add right here, in reply to the foregoing citation from the *American Bee-Keeper*, that Mr. Parsons did not purchase "20 hives" of Italian bees, nor did he take that number to his home, in Flushing, at the time Mr. R. refers. When Mr. R. writes history, he should confine himself to recorded facts, and not place too much confidence on an unreliable memory.

As it is 102° in the shade to-day, the foregoing must suffice for the present.
St. Charles, Ill.



Do not write anything for publication on the same sheet of paper with business matters, unless it can be torn apart without interfering with either part of the letter.

Best Season He Ever Knew.

It has been the best season for honey here I ever knew. From June 12th up to the present time there have been but a very few poor honey-days. Bees are doing good business in the sections at this date. The honey is of a very fine quality. There are several acres of buckwheat near my bees, but they hardly notice it this year. We have had no dry weather here this season, and prospects for a fall crop of honey are good. I have bees 40 miles west (at Lunenburg, Vt.) that did very well there, but nothing since basswood—too dry there.

W. H. YATES.

Bartlett, N. H., Aug. 27.

A Reasonably Good Season.

The season here has been reasonably good for honey-gathering—with me, at least. I had 38 colonies of bees in fine condition at the commencement of swarming, increased to 80 colonies, and have up to date packed in crates 2,700 pounds of comb honey, and there is more on the hives to take off.

WM. L. BACKENSTO.

Ft. Logan, Colo., Aug. 27.

Northeastern Iowa—Big Chaff Box.

White clover was an entire failure here this season. Basswood yielded an extra quality of nectar, but not as abundantly as in some other seasons. I believe the linden is the only sure source of honey in the Northern States. In fact, I have never known it to fail in 15 years in any State I have been. No other plant or tree yields, or, as A. I. Root says, "begins to yield the quantity" that basswood does. Were I a honey prophet, I would never predict a failure of basswood secretion. My bees are

gathering a little honey slowly from buckwheat at present.

Last fall I packed 11 colonies of bees in one long box, packing with chaff and forest leaves. It is one of the nicest ways to winter bees yet discovered, were it not for the fact that the bees are very much inclined to want to all enter one or two of the end entrances in the spring, leaving the middle colonies weak. Who knows a way to mark the entrance so that the bees will find their own doorway? I had one entrance painted white and the next one black but this seemed to make no material difference. I should think this would be an objection to bee-houses.

W. P. FAYLOR.

Updegraff, Iowa, Aug. 28.

Small Crop This Year.

The honey crop this year is small—500 pounds of white honey from 25 colonies, spring count. Last year I got 1,600 pounds from 10 colonies—two-thirds of it being white honey.

B. H. NEWLAND.

Melrose, Wis., Aug. 27.

Bees Did Fairly Well.

Allow me to report that bees did fairly well in this part of the country this year. The surplus came mostly from Alsike clover and basswood, the latter yielding more than the average. I am just a beginner in the bee-business, but I consider that my bees did extraordinarily well—two colonies storing 180 pounds of comb honey in sections, and increasing to 7 good, strong colonies.

JAS. E. HOLT.

Newton Robinson, Ont., Aug. 23.

Big Flow from Buckwheat, Etc.

My report for the season is as follows: I had my bees in good condition when the fruit-bloom came, but the weather was so cold and wet that they didn't make enough to live on, and I had to feed some of my best colonies. We lost the locust bloom, which is one of our main honey-trees. The white clover was "no good," but the bees worked well on the Alsike, but we haven't much of that here yet. I got no surplus from clover, but when the basswood came they made it count. Some colonies stored 40 pounds in 8 days. After that was done, the early buckwheat came in, and they have been piling in the honey.

I never had such a flow from buckwheat; some colonies have already filled 80 sections, and many of them have 2 and 3 cases of sections filled. One colony, hived on June 22nd, has stored 60 pounds of surplus.

If frost keeps off, buckwheat will last two weeks yet. The colony that I have on scales stores from 3 to 5 pounds per day. Some of my neighbor's bees are doing equally as well—others not doing much good; but those I have induced to take the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL are having the best success. I don't see how a bee-keeper can do without it. I give many lessons verbally, instead of publishing them, to my bee-keeping friends in this county. G. W. BELL.

Bell's Landing, Pa., Aug. 23.

Drones-and-Queen Episode.

On Sunday, Aug. 19th, while seated among the shade-trees at the "Island Apiary," enjoying my lunch, I was startled by an unusual sound above my head, and in looking around to see from whence it proceeded, a cluster of several hundred drones dropped almost to the ground through the trees within eight feet of where I sat. A portion of the cluster broke away about 10 feet from the ground, the balance coming so low that the golden-rod and asters swayed with the commotion they made. It certainly was a free fight among the drones, proving true the old adage—"Faint heart never won fair lady." The queen would have none of them, and returned to her hive still a virgin.

JOHN McARTHUR.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 23.

Abundant Fall Bloom Expected.

My bees came through the last winter in fine condition, and did splendid work till the last half of June. The drouth struck us on June 14th, and our first rain came on August 19th. My 38 colonies had partly filled about 300 sections at that time, and have since finished about 100; and if nothing unforeseen happens, I will see all those finished, and many more by October 12th, as the prospect now is favorable for an abundant fall bloom, which will give me a better crop of honey than for the past two years. Last year was the poorest in many years here, but I am hopeful now.

My estimate now is about 800 pounds of comb honey for this year, which I think I will fully realize. I had 32 col-

onies, spring count, and had only 6 swarms, which is fewer swarms than I have ever had in one year, with a less number of colonies, and I conclude that bees are often wiser than their keepers in regard to their increase, especially in time of drouth, like this year and last.

I will report again next winter and tell how I came out.

B. F. BOULTINGHOUSE.

Rockport, Ind., Aug. 27.

Another Bee-Boy Heard From.

I saw Charlie Sanford's letter in the BEE JOURNAL some time ago, and I waited for responses before I wrote, but as I have waited two weeks and there are no answers yet, I thought I would write a little. I believe that more or less of the bee-keepers' children are bee-keepers themselves. I have a colony of Italians. The drouth has injured the honey crop so that there will be no surplus honey. It has not only injured the honey crop, but other crops as well. There will not be a half crop of corn in this part of the country. Success to the BEE JOURNAL. CLYDE BENNETT.

Walkersville, W. Va., Aug. 23.

May Get Plenty of Winter Stores.

It has been almost a total failure here, that is, as far as surplus honey is concerned, on account of the awful drouth; but I think my bees will get plenty of winter stores, and that is a good deal, considering everything.

I bought a select tested queen of one of our queen-breeders, and I introduced her. I left her 30 days in the hive, and couldn't find an egg then. So I sent to a Texas breeder for two queens, which I am well pleased with. They give very good satisfaction. After I had the first mentioned queen introduced 30 days and she didn't lay, I wrote the breeder about it, and the answer I got was, "If you expected me to replace her, you ought to have notified me sooner." But how could I notify before I had the matter tested? JNO. H. RUPP.

Washington, Kans., Aug. 27.

Basswood and Alsike Clover Honey.

I send you by express two one-pound sections of white or clear honey. Will you please examine it carefully, and let me know what it was gathered from. My bees had access to Alsike clover, and some white clover, also basswood. I

think the honey was gathered from all. Judging from reports from bee-keepers in the last BEE JOURNAL, my bees did very well this year. I took out 38 colonies from winter quarters, 6 very weak, and have a little over 1,000 pounds of white honey like the sample sent you, all in one-pound sections.

Lena, Ill., Aug. 28. A. S. CROTZER.

[Bro. Crotzer, the honey came all right, and is very fine indeed. The basswood flavor is so clear to the taste, and the rather "smooth" taste that it has we think is mainly owing to the Alsike clover in it. You should get a good price for such honey at any time, as it certainly is a superior article. Thank you for the two sections sent us. They will help us to "keep sweet."—EDITOR.]

Fine Flow from Boneset, Etc.

I got one super of honey from 18 colonies. White clover was a failure. The drouth in 1893 and cold weather in March, 1894, killed the clover. My bees are rolling in the honey now. We are going to have a fine honey-flow from boneset and smart-weed. I live near the Sangamon river bottoms, and there are hundreds of acres of boneset, which makes fine light honey, and of fine flavor.

I am selling fall honey at 15 cents per pound. My bees are all the five-banded, and are away ahead of black bees. They are gentle to handle, but will sting if not properly handled. I like to have bees stick to the frames or comb when handling them. I think if they stick to the combs they are pure stock. Am I right or not? I have had black queens to run off the combs and hide in the grass like quails. But if they had been quails, I could have found them with my Gordon setter, for I have a good one.

Riverton, Ill., Aug. 24.

There is scarcely a spot on the surface of the earth where mankind finds sustenance, that will not, to some extent, support bees, although they may do much better in some localities than others.—A. I. Root.

One-Cent Postage Stamps we prefer whenever it is necessary to send stamps for fractions of a dollar. By remembering this, you will greatly oblige us.

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CHAS. ISRAEL & BROS., 110 Hudson St.
I. J. STRINGHAM, 105 Park Place.

Kansas City, Mo.

HAMBLIN & BEARSS, 514 Walnut Street.
CLEMOMS-MASON COM. CO., 521 Walnut St.

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H. R. WRIGHT, 326 & 328 Broadway.

Buffalo, N. Y.

BATTERSON & Co., 167 & 169 Scott St.

Hamilton, Ills.

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. F. MUTH & SON, cor. Freeman & Central avs.

Convention Notices.

UTAH.—The Utah bee-keepers will hold their semi-annual convention on the Oct. 4, 1894, at Salt Lake City, Utah. JNO. C. SWANER, Salt Lake City, Utah. Sec'y.

WISCONSIN.—The next annual meeting of the Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Madison, on Feb. 8th and 9th, 1895. Madison, Wis. J. W. VANCE, Cor. Sec.

MINNESOTA.—The second meeting of the Southern Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Winona, on October 1st, in the Board of Trade rooms, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. E. C. CORNELL, Sec. Winona, Minn.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Venango County Bee-Keepers' Association of northwestern Pennsylvania will hold their 2nd annual meeting in the City Hall at Franklin, Pa., on Jan. 28, 1895, at 1 o'clock p. m. All interested send for program. C. S. Pizer, Sec. Franklin, Pa.

THE NORTH AMERICAN B. K. A.—The Quarter Centennial Meeting of this Society will be held at St. Joseph, Mo., on Oct. 10, 11 and 12, 1894. It is the first convention of the North American Association beyond the western bank of the Mississippi, and large delegations from the great West will be present. We hope the East, the North and the South will gather with them. FRANK BENTON, Sec. Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

NEBRASKA.—The next meeting of the Nebraska State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Lincoln, Neb., on the evenings of Sept. 11th, 12th and 13th, 1894, at the Honey Hall on the State Fair grounds, and in connection with the Bee and Honey Exhibit at the State Fair. An invitation is extended to every reader of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL to be present and sample the good things presented. York, Neb. L. D. STILSON, Sec.

Have You Read page 253 yet?

Honey & Beeswax Market Quotations.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 17.—We quote: Strictly fancy one-pound comb honey 13¢ 14c.; second quality, 8¢ 12c. We will advance about 10 cents per pound on several tons of strictly fancy No. 1 comb at any time. It is rather early just now to sell much, but it will soon commence to sell freely. **B. & Co.**

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Our market is well stocked with all kinds of extracted honey, and trade is quiet. We quote: White clover and basswood, 6¢ 6½c. a pound; Southern, 50¢ 55c. per gallon, according to quality. A few lots of new comb honey arrived, but the trade on these goods has not opened as yet. In two weeks we will be able to make prices. Beeswax is quiet at 26¢ 27c. **H. B. & S.**

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 23.—Choice lots of white comb honey are selling at 15c. per pound. The demand is not at all brisk. Extracted brings 5¢ 7c., as quality, flavor and package warrants. As yet little dark comb is offered, and it does not sell at over 10c. Beeswax, 25c. **R. A. B. & Co.**

CHICAGO, ILL., July 28.—We have received a few shipments of new comb—fancy stock for which we obtained 16c. It is impossible to advise shippers at this early date as to the disposition of their stock. We would advise, however, not to be too anxious to place their honey on this market until say the middle or last week of August. Owing to the severe hot weather and dull business at present, it would sell slow. We quote: Fancy comb, 16c.; No. 1, 15c. Extracted, 7c. Beeswax, 24c. **J. A. L.**

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 9.—There is a slow demand for extracted honey at 4¢ 6c. a pound on arrival, according to quality. Demand is good for comb honey at 13¢ 15c. a pound, in the jobbing way, for choice white. Arrivals are insufficient.

Beeswax is in fair demand at 20¢ 23c. for good to choice yellow. **C. F. M. & S.**

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 23.—We have had a few inquiries for new comb honey; also have had some small shipments of new crop. Demand is as yet limited, but expect a good opening. The weather is too warm yet and the consumption is hardly begun yet. Prices now ruling would not be a criterion of what the prices will be when the season has fairly opened. We quote: 1-lb. clover—fancy, 14c.; fair, 12¢ 13c.; mixed, 10¢ 11c. Extracted is in better demand for manufacturing purposes. Southern, 50¢ 60c. per gallon; Northern, 5¢ 7c. per pound. Beeswax, 25¢ 28c. **C. I. & B.**

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